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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

Democratic State Convention.

Cyrus L. Pershing Nominated for Governor on the Eleventh Ballot.

V. E. Piolette, of Bradford County, for State Treasurer.

HARD MONEY MEN DECISIVELY BEATEN.

A Volume of Currency Called for "Equal to the Wants of Trade."

Financial Plank Discussed in the Convention in Loud Tones.

Rowdyism Rampant After Midnight—McMullen, of Philadelphia, Makes It Lively for the Chairman.

List of State Central Committee Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 9, 1875.

COOLING DOWN ON THE LAKE.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at a quarter past eleven this morning, after an excursion on the bay and lake, tendered by the Board of Trade. The first thing done was to pass a resolution of thanks for the courtesies and hospitalities extended by the citizens of the place.

The motion pending at the adjournment last night, to proceed with nominations for Governor, was taken up.

FILIBUSTERING FOR DELAY.

Mr. Speer, of Huntingdon, requested an adjournment for an hour in order to give the Committee on Resolutions time to complete its work and bring in a report which would harmonize the different elements of the Convention.

A very spirited debate ensued and much filibustering indulged in, Mr. Speer leading in different expedients to procure the delay desired. He worked things with much shrewdness, and finally made his point, the Convention taking a recess till three P. M.

THE PLATFORM MAKERS.

As telegraphed you last night, the Committee on Resolutions came to an agreement, after midnight, on the much-vexed currency question, the resolution you published having been adopted by a vote of 25 to 24. The leaders of the minority drew up a minority report favoring the Ohio resolutions on this subject, and it soon became evident that if something could not be done to harmonize matters, there would be a bad split in the ranks. Caucussing was kept up until the meeting of the Convention, and finally the minority of the Committee on Resolutions gained the victory, and the Ohio resolutions on finance were adopted.

When the Convention met, at three o'clock, the resolutions were read by Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, and received with great applause.

THE PLATFORM ITSELF.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second—That the wide spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Third—That the undue multiplication of offices, and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of office, among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and, favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

Fourth—That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate promptly in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt, as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

Fifth—That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same and to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth—That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and therefore save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

Seventh—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that the policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

Eighth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation should be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Ninth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

Tenth—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Eleventh—That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruptions, for their peculations, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY PLANK.

W. H. Sowden, of Lehigh, attempted to speak, but for about ten minutes was not allowed to be heard. When silence, or something near it, had been restored he moved to substitute the resolution telegraphed you last night and thrown out today, after a most bitter fight between the factions of hard and soft. He made a strong argument in favor of hard money.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, replied at considerable length, advancing some new and entirely original ideas on finance. A legal tender note, he contended, was a self-redeeming concern, being redeemed every time it passed from hand to hand in payment of a debt, until finally worn out or taken up by the Government. He contended that if the doctrines of the hard money men were carried out the end could only be repudiation. The adoption of the platform as presented was necessary to success. The tidal wave which started in 1874, was destined to sweep all before it, provided this Convention acted wisely on the financial question. The discussion of this matter was, he said, fraught only with mischief.

SOFT MONEY MEN WIN.

When it came to a vote, calls came from the hard money men for the yeas and nays, which resulted in 152 to 89; so the gold and silver men went to the wall. When it came to the question of laying the amendment on the table the vote in favor was 155 to 79. The platform was then unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR

were now proceeded to, and the following candidates were named: Boynton, of Cumberland; Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; Leech, of Philadelphia; D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia; Vickers, of Philadelphia; J. S. Morton, of Philadelphia; Dr. Danforth, of Allegheny; James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Burrell, of Montgomery; H. B. Ross, of Montgomery; Perry, of Montgomery; V. E. Piolette, of Bradford; Wilson, of Wayne; H. S. Mott, of Pike; Liddell, of Allegheny; R. M. Gibson, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Williams, J. B. Knox, of Clarion; K. L. Blood, of Jefferson; Wm. P. Jenks, of Jefferson; H. L. Uhl, of Somerset; A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset; Banman, Hugh North, of Lancaster; Reynolds, G. H. Spang, of Bedford, F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; C. L. Pershing, of Schuylkill; Hemphill, of Chester; R. S. Monaghan, of Chester; John D. Stiles, of Lehigh; Zeigler, of Butler; L. Z. Mitchell, of Butler.

FIRST BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

On the first ballot all the Allegheny delegation voted for Barr, except Robert Liddell, who voted for Gibson. The ballot resulted as follows:

Ross	18	Coffroth	2
Bigler	28	North	20
Pershing	11	Dreber	5
Noyes	31	Spang	2
Fox	21	Monaghan	13
Morton	17	Stiles	5
Piolette	11	Mitchell	1
Gibson	3	Barr	42
Knox	2	Jenks	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Bigler	29	Ross	20
Pershing	16	Jenks	5
Noyes	34	Stiles	6
North	14	Dreber	5
Piolette	13	Gibson	1
Monaghan	14	Morton	12
Mott	8	Spang	1
Fox	25	Coffroth	5

Knox and Mitchell were withdrawn. On

THIRD BALLOT

North and Spang were withdrawn, and the vote was as follows:

Ross	26	Jenks	4
Barr	40	Dreber	3
Bigler	29	Monaghan	13
Noyes	34	Pershing	18
Fox	29	Coffroth	7
Stiles	7	Piolette	8
Mott	19	Gibson	3
Knox	6		

A recess was here taken for supper.

GREETING FROM OHIO.

At the opening of the evening session the following dispatch was received from Columbus: "Ohio thanks Pennsylvania, and will send greetings in 50,000 majority in October.

[Signed] JOHN G. THOMPSON."

Of course there was a grand hurrah over this bit of buncombe.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Barr	40	Dreber	17
Ross	25	Monaghan	13
Bigler	45	Fox	22
Noyes	35	Pershing	18
Piolette	17	Stiles	8
Gibson	2	Jenks	3

FIFTH BALLOT.

Barr	51	Piolette	13
Ross	32	Gibson	1
Bigler	48	Monaghan	12
Noyes	37	Stiles	6
Pershing	25	Jenks	1
Fox	29		

The name of R. M. Gibson was here withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Barr	45	Fox	23
Ross	30	Piolette	11
Bigler	52	Monaghan	9
Noyes	41	Jenks	6
Pershing	25		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Barr	48	Fox	23
Ross	45	Piolette	8
Bigler	53	Monaghan	9
Noyes	45	Jenks	10
Pershing	30		

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Barr	47	Fox	23
Ross	47	Piolette	10
Bigler	50	Monaghan	9
Noyes	42	Jenks	3
Pershing	40		

After this ballot a motion was made to adjourn, but only one person voted for it. A motion to strike the three lowest names off the list was also lost.

NINTH BALLOT.

Barr	34	Pershing	42
Ross	54	Piolette	11
Bigler	55	Monaghan	8
Noyes	45	Jenks	2

On this ballot one delegate shouted out the name of Andrew G. Curtin, which was received with some laughter and applause. Another motion to drop the lowest candidates failed.

TENTH BALLOT.

Barr	29	Noyes	30
Ross	68	Piolette	7
Bigler	54	Monaghan	6
Pershing	50	Jenks	2

Bigler's name was now withdrawn in favor of Pershing, great confusion following.

ELEVENTH AND LAST BALLOT.

Pershing	145	Ross	94
Noyes	71	Piolette	1
Monaghan	57		

R. Bruce Petriken and Speer turned the whole Bigler delegation over to Pershing, thus defeating Walker's man.

George Ross, brother of the defeated Judge, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid great excitement.

NOMINATIONS FOR TREASURER.

Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana; William E. Dougherty, of Dauphin; W. H. Playford, of Fayette; M. H. Horn, of Lehigh; Hugh McGuire, of Allegheny; C. D. Kellar, of Centre; Capt. Wm. M. Abrams, of Clarion; Robert S. Cochran, of Franklin; John Hancock, of Philadelphia; James N. Ross, of York; Col. H. M. Embrick, of Lycoming; Martin Powell, William Willis, of Perry; Wm. Bittinger, of Adams; Joseph N. Piersol, of Philadelphia; Jeff. Jay Young, of Philadelphia; John R. Stanley, of Mercer; A. M. Benton, of McKean; J. S. Waream, of Mifflin, and Orange Noble, of Erie, were nominated for State Treasurer. W. H. H. Davis and Robert L. Cochran were named and withdrawn.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sloan	5	Powell	7
Dougherty	3	Willis	14
Playford	32	Bittinger	11
McGuire	23	Piersol	11
Kellar	4	Young	30
Abrams	7	Packard	1
Cochran	5	Benton	8
Hancock	13	Waream	3
Ross	3	Noble	62
Embrick	5		

An attempt was here made by Chairman Wright to adjourn the Convention against the wishes of the delegates and after an almost unanimous vote against it, and for a little while pandemonium reigned. Alderman McMullen took a lively interest in the proceedings and read some law to the Bourbon from Luzerne, which seemed not to set well on his stomach. Calls and cries of all kinds rent the air, the desire of the delegates being to go on and finish the business.

Mr. Allen, of Erie, made a speech in favor of Orange Noble, but was frequently interrupted. The confusion was so great that all attempts to hear were futile. Although the nomination were closed before the first ballot, an Allegheny delegate nominated Captain John Birmingham, asserting that he could carry that stronghold of Radicalism. Up to twelve o'clock to-night the Democratic State Convention was conducted well, so far as good order and decency of deportment was concerned, but after that time and during the fight on the State Treasurership, little regard was had for the amenities of civilization. It was to be observed that many of the delegates had been "indulging" freely and their conduct was anything but creditable. From the list, however, the Allegheny delegation must be separated. They acted well and creditably.

During the calling of the roll the Chairman had frequently to use his gavel for minutes together, in order to secure a degree of silence necessary to hear the responses to the names.

SECOND BALLOT.

Playford	64	Piersol	17
Piolette	64	Hancock	4
Embrick	2	Noble	62
Powell	3	Abrams	5

THIRD BALLOT.

Piersol, Embrick and several other candidates were withdrawn.

Piolette	64	Noble	47
Playford	64		

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the State Central Committee: A. J. Laws, John M. Campbell, Francis McBride, Thomas McDevitt, Henry C. Olmsted, Albert H. Lander, Dr. H. F. Sellers, Jonathan Kershaw, Allen H. Brest, Henry Brobst, Montgomery Longnecker, M. Hays Grier, A. J. Steinman, Henry C. Raymond, Jacob S. Dillinger, Magenal Sers, Dr. David Engle, R. Jones, Monaghan, F. A. Beulah, M. H. B. Fruit, Joseph Lynn, W. W. Kingsbury, Jesse C. Ammerman, A. B. Gammel, Robert Mineford, George W. Heiges, Charles F. King, Wm. B. Rudy, John B. Selkeimer, E. W. Stahle, Calvin M. Duncan, W. W. Betts, John Porter, John A. Ahl, J. C. Thompson, W. W. Greenland, Edward J. Keenan, Dr. R. J. Patton, John Gilpin, J. S. Miller, B. J. Bradley, John Coyle, Frank P. Laughran, Freeman Brady, Jr., R. W. Clendenin, B. F. Morris, John M. Kuhn, M. Park Davis.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* at ten minutes past three this morning, with three cheers for Hendricks B. Wright.

PERSHING BIOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

Cyrus L. Pershing was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. For many years he practiced law in Johnstown. In 1856 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the district composed of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, but was defeated by John R. Edie. In 1858 he tried the same experiment with S. S. Blair and was put aside by about two thousand majority. In 1860 he secured a seat in the State Legislature and served five consecutive terms. In 1869 he received the nomination of his party for the Supreme Bench, but was defeated by Hon. Henry W. Williams by 8,791 majority. Two years ago he was elected President Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial district (Schuylkill county) and has since devoted himself to the duties of that position.

[By Associated Press.]

ERIE, September 9.—In the session of the Democratic Convention last night, after the reading of the resolutions, a motion was made that they be adopted as a whole, without debate.

Mr. Sowden, of Lehigh, got the floor, but as soon as it was apparent that he purposed offering an amendment to the currency plank, his voice was drowned in uproar. The previous question was demanded but, amid cries of "free speech," "gag," etc., he was allowed to proceed with his remarks. He spoke decidedly in favor of hard money; said it was the good old Democratic doctrine. If the Convention took a decisive stand on the currency question it should favor gold and silver. He thought the resolution should be non-committal, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, defended the platform as reported, and thought him worse than a Bourbon who advocated a currency based exclusively on gold and silver. He said legal tenders were not merely promises to pay, any more than gold currency. A legal tender is of itself money; it redeems itself every time it is tendered and received in payment of a debt. He moved that Sowden's amendment be laid on the table.

The call of counties was here called on Mr. Hughes' motion and Mr. Sowden's amendment. The former was carried and the latter lost.

Mr. Sowden took the floor again, amidst considerable confusion, and moved to strike out sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, substituting the financial resolution in last year's Pennsylvania Democratic platform, which called for early specie resumption, but under a call of the question no attention was paid to Mr. Sowden. The resolutions were then adopted and the Convention adjourned.

At the conclusion of the first ballot for Treasurer, the Chair said time was needed to inquire into the antecedents of candidates, and announced a motion to adjourn put it and declared it carried amid wild shouts and cries of "No" from every part of the house. He took his hat and was hurrying away when McMullen, of Philadelphia, and several others leaped upon the stage and demanded that he return and continue the balloting. Amid shouts and shrieks of violence, McMullen held his stand and forced the Chairman back to the chair. The Chair then called a division on adjournment and not one vote was given in the affirmative. Order was at length restored and the ballot proceeded with.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

LONDON, September 9.—The steamer Martin Wiener, from Shields for Hamburg, is believed to have been lost, with all her crew.

FAILURE FOR HALF A MILLION.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Seffer & Sons, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million dollars.

France.

CHANGE IN COMMAND OF MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON—THE GOVERNMENT ALARMED AT THE CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES OF THE PRESENT COMMANDER.

PARIS, September 9.—Admiral Rosse has been appointed Commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, in place of Admiral de la Roncierele Nourey. This action was taken, probably, on account of the latter's pronounced Bonapartist tendencies, he having written a letter which was read at the Bonapartist banquet, at Evreux, on Sunday.

A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux on Sunday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral Rosse and La Ronciere le Nourey. This letter was afterwards published and caused great excitement and violent comment among all supporter of the Constitution. The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magenal September 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself in every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. He says: "He is a Conservative in my eyes, whatever the faction to which he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the Revolutionists of the fourth of September and of their Secretaries." This passage in the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journals: "I shall not cease to be a devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon, so long as he shall not be borne outside of the Conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent supporters. If I cease to be in the moderate ranks, France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among European hierarchies which is denied her by her present form of government."

Yesterday, when he first learned of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to Paris to take part in the council.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 9, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank England on balance to-day was £29,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 15/8 per cent. Consols for money 93; for account 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, do 1867, 106; do 1868, new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 16¾; preferred 34. Refined petroleum 9½ d. Turpentine 28s.

PARIS, September 9.—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 5d; Orleans 7½d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Flour—Winter State and Western 29s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 3d@10s 2d. Corn—Mixed 31s 4s. Pork —Western 82s; Eastern 90s. Beef—82s. Lard 59s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 6¼d.

LONDON, September 9.—The *Daily Mail Gazette* publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondence of September 8. "The harvest is now over almost everywhere throughout Denmark. The quality and quantity will be greatly above average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to crops is also very favorable."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Daniel Webster's homestead, at Marshfield, was burned Wednesday night.

The President has appointed Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

Daniel McLaren, late President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, died at his residence at Glendale, near Cincinnati, yesterday morning.

Thomas McCarty was found dead in his bed in the Matteson House, Chicago, yesterday morning. He took an overdose of laudanum, probably with suicidal intent.

Riley Farnsworth, a veteran soldier of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, while returning home from a visit to the pension agent, yesterday, was attacked by highwaymen and killed.

W. A. Cumming & Co., flour and grain dealers of Baltimore, suspended on Wednesday. Their liabilities are believed not to exceed $50,000. The embarrassment of the firm is said to be owing to speculation in corn.

The formal opening of the Indiana Exposition, at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, took place last night. Addresses were delivered by Governor T. A. Hendricks, E. B. Reed, President City Council, and Wm. Crimp, President of the State Board of Agriculture.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region the last week, says the *Miners' Journal*, was by rail 123,196 tons; by canal, 29,420 tons; total, 152,616 tons, against 2,962 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 149,654 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 561,885 tons; bituminous, 77,832 tons; total, 639,717 tons, against 315,068 tons anthracite and 86,690 bituminous; total, 401,758 tons for the corresponding period last year. Increase of anthracite, 246,817 tons. Decrease of bituminous, 8,858 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 11,749,298 tons anthracite, and 372,963 tons bituminous. Total, 14,122,261 tons, against 12,638,712 tons anthracite, and 2,341,952 tons bituminous; total, 14,975,664 tons for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 844,414 tons anthracite, and an increase of 31,011 tons bituminous.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TURBULENT MISSISSIPPI

Issuance of an Executive Proclamation Discussed.

Department of Justice and State and War Departments in Consulation.

Meeting of the Marsh Investigating Commission—Statement of the Professor in Self-vindication.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1875.

The Mississippi Problem.

Governor Ames' telegraphic appeal to the President for aid is being carefully considered by the Attorney General. The President instructed the Adjutant General of the army to direct the Commanding General of the Department of the South to furnish the necessary assistance to the Governor of Mississippi to enable him to maintain order and preserve life, in case the so-called insurrection in that State should become too formidable for the State authorities to control or suppress. The President also directed the Adjutant General of the army, before telegraphing instructions to the Commanding General of the Department of the South, to submit them to the Attorney General, to see if they were entirely legal. Upon the reception of these instructions, the Adjutant General this morning had a conference with the Attorney General. Judge Pierrepont decided that it would not be legal to direct steps to be taken by the military forces in advance of the issuance of a proclamation commanding the alleged riotous persons to disperse. The question of the issuing of such a proclamation is now under advisement by the State Department. Army officers here, and in fact officials generally, criticise the course of Governor Ames in calling for the military. They say that Governor Ames has not exhausted his own resources, has made no effort to arrest the forces which State in intimidating the alleged insurgents. On the other hand, it is contended that the daily shooting down of citizens in cold blood and the driving out of the civil authorities from certain counties by the insurgents, is too grave a state of affairs to trifle with by the farcical idea of the deputized Sheriffs' posse. Attorney General Pierrepont is directed by the President to consult with Secretary Fish. Secretary Fish is not in town. This was changed by a way when McMullen, of Philadelphia, and several others leaped upon the stage and demanded that he return and continue the balloting. Amid shouts and shrieks of violence, McMullen held his stand and forced the Chairman back to the chair. The Chair then called a division on adjournment and not one vote was given in the affirmative. Order was at length restored and the ballot proceeded with.

The Marsh Commission in Session.

The Commission appointed to investigate the management of Indian affairs at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, began their labors in Washington to-night. Prof. Marsh made a personal statement, replying to certain statements affecting his position with reference to his charges, which he said, were made in all undoubtedly inspired by the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1875.

PRELIMINARY HEARING OF BROWN, ALLEGED TREASURY ROBBER.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Thomas A. Brown, in connection with the Treasury larceny, was continued to-day. The colored janitor of the police headquarters testified that on the night of the day of Ottman's arrest, Ottman gave him a note addressed to the cashier of the Germania Bank, in which he made a request stance asking the cashier to give a box to the bearer. Ottman said to him, "If you attend to this it will be a big thing for you; get the box and tear my name, which is on a paper inclosing it, into a thousand pieces, and I will give you $5,000, and a house and lot; if you have no friend in Alexandria with whom you can leave the box, carry it and mark the place." It appeared from the further testimony of the witness, that he took Ottman's note, but instead of doing as Ottman requested, gave the note to the detectives and accompanied them to Alexandria, where they obtained possession of the box from the bank and brought it to Washington. Once it was placed in the Treasury vaults for safe keeping as a special deposit.

A bookkeeper of Riggs & Co.'s banking house testified that Ottman opened an account with it on the 31st of July. Ottman's first deposit was $500, and soon afterward he deposited nearly $5,000.

THE MISSISSIPPI DIFFICULTY—QUESTION OF FEDERAL INTERFERENCE DISCUSSED.

President Grant has sent a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend directing him to instruct the officer commanding the troops in Mississippi to give Governor Ames such aid as may be necessary to obtain order and protect life in that State, if the insurrection is too formidable to be suppressed with the means at the Governor's command. Commenting upon the order, the Republican journals: "I shall not cease to be a devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of the Conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent supporters. But I assert that if on the moment of rupture, France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among European hierarchies which is denied her by her present form of government."

Yesterday, when he first learned of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to Paris to take part in the council.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 9, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank England on balance to-day was £29,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 15/8 per cent. Consols for money 93; for account 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, do 1867, 106; do 1868, new 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 16¾; preferred 34. Refined petroleum 9½ d. Turpentine 28s.

PARIS, September 9.—Rentes 66 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 9.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

ANTWERP, September 9.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 5d; Orleans 7½d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Flour—Winter State and Western 29s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 3d@10s 2d. Corn—Mixed 31s 4s. Pork —Western 82s; Eastern 90s. Beef—82s. Lard 59s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 6¼d.

LONDON, September 9.—The *Daily Mail Gazette* publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondence of September 8. "The harvest is now over almost everywhere throughout Denmark. The quality and quantity will be greatly above average. There will be a large surplus of Danish wheat for exportation. The information from Sweden in regard to crops is also very favorable."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Daniel Webster's homestead, at Marshfield, was burned Wednesday night.

The President has appointed Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

Daniel McLaren, late President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, died at his residence at Glendale, near Cincinnati, yesterday morning.

Thomas McCarty was found dead in his bed in the Matteson House, Chicago, yesterday morning. He took an overdose of laudanum, probably with suicidal intent.

Riley Farnsworth, a veteran soldier of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, while returning home from a visit to the pension agent, yesterday, was attacked by highwaymen and killed.

W. A. Cumming & Co., flour and grain dealers of Baltimore, suspended on Wednesday. Their liabilities are believed not to exceed $50,000. The embarrassment of the firm is said to be owing to speculation in corn.

The formal opening of the Indiana Exposition, at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, took place last night. Addresses were delivered by Governor T. A. Hendricks, E. B. Reed, President City Council, and Wm. Crimp, President of the State Board of Agriculture.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region the last week, says the *Miners' Journal*, was by rail 123,196 tons; by canal, 29,420 tons; total, 152,616 tons, against 2,962 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 149,654 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 561,885 tons; bituminous, 77,832 tons; total, 639,717 tons, against 315,068 tons anthracite and 86,690 bituminous; total, 401,758 tons for the corresponding period last year. Increase of anthracite, 246,817 tons. Decrease of bituminous, 8,858 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 11,749,298 tons anthracite, and 372,963 tons bituminous. Total, 14,122,261 tons, against 12,638,712 tons anthracite, and 2,341,952 tons bituminous; total, 14,975,664 tons for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 844,414 tons anthracite, and an increase of 31,011 tons bituminous.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Ralston Meeting of Wednesday Night—Resolutions Denouncing the "Bulletin," the "Call" and the Associated Press—Condition of National Gold Bank and Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—The meeting last night, at Union Hall, was largely attended, the hall being filled and crowds filling the streets, to hear the open air speaking and address, devoted mainly to an attack on the *Bulletin* and *Call* for their course during the recent campaign since the failure of the Bank of California, and at the death of Ralston. Resolutions were adopted condemning these papers for their attack upon Ralston, and calling upon the people to withdraw their support from them. In the open air meeting the resolutions also censured the Associated Press for telegraphing so-called false reports, the reading of which was greeted with many cries of "No!" "No!" as was the case with the other resolution read. The outside resolutions also referred briefly to the character of Ralston, embracing the usual expressions of respect and regret. The meeting was quiet and orderly, though some of the speeches were rather of an inflammatory order. Though no expressions of dissent were heard, other than the above mentioned, it was evident that many of the audience were present merely as observers, and that the vote by which the resolutions were adopted did not represent by any means the sentiment of the whole assemblage.

The press this morning comments on the meeting, confining themselves mainly to the full reports of the proceeding, speeches and resolutions. Some comment is made privately on the fact that the directors of the Bank of California took no prominent part in the affairs, also that a meeting called ostensibly for the purpose of passing resolutions of respect and regret for the deceased banker should have been, by the action of those manipulating it, converted into an indignation meeting, many present considering it a palpable departure from the purposes of the meeting as announced.

The affairs of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company are proceeding favorably since the panic. The bank has liquidated claims deposited to the amount of over one million dollars, and the statement of its condition shows a surplus as regards the depositors of over one million four hundred thousand dollars.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

Thirty-eight Gentlemen in Secret Conference at Cincinnati—Enunciation of Principles.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—After five short sessions of about three hours each, and amidst great confusion, the Farmers' and Mechanics' conference adjourned today, after the adoption of a platform. There were only thirty-eight delegates present, out of two hundred who signed the regular call. All the Eastern delegates withdrew. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted, though many of the delegates refused to subscribe to them:

The interests of all protective industries are inseparable and entitled to the just consideration of all governments alike.

The labor movement is sectional or selfish, but the aspiration on the part of producers to substitute altruism for egotism.

Denouncing special legislation in the interest of corporations or individuals.

Demanding the repeal of the resumption act of 1875 and the National Banking law, and calling for paper money interchangeable with 3.65 bonds and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports.

Opposes grants of lands to carrying companies exceeding what is necessary to lay tracks and build depots.

Favoring direct taxation, based on all property and income from salaries, moneys or values of whatever kind.

Favoring but one Presidential term.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Hitch in the Arrangements for the Council.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 9.—Major Bingham, of the Cheyenne Agency, Major Burke, of the Standing Rock Agency, and Major Howard, of the Spotted Tail Agency, yesterday morning endeavored to bring the Indians encamped there to this agency to hold a council here. It is understood there is

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE statements so industriously telegraphed from Washington to the effect that Secretary DELANO will not again return to that city in his official capacity are most likely entirely without foundation.

THE Kansas farmers are in a great rush putting in fall wheat. Experience has taught them that wheat sown about the middle of this month matures better and yields more largely than when sown later in the fall.

THE Wisconsin Democrats dug the grave of their party on Wednesday by renominating Governor TAYLOR. Nothing, except sheer laziness on the part of the Republicans, can save the ticket from ignominious defeat.

THE Columbus (Ga.) *Times* is frank enough to admit that "the South has not lost the hope of restoring the *ancient regime*." And the methods by which this hope is expected to find fruition are beginning to unfold themselves, too.

THE imports of Boston, since the beginning of the year, have been nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars larger in value than for the same period of the preceding year, while the increase in the value of its exports exceeds three million of dollars.

WE defer comment on the embittered Democratic scrub race for political honors at Erie, yesterday, until our next issue. Such an extraordinary complication of antagonistic selfishnesses and hypocrisies is not to be dealt with on the impulse of the moment. The theme is too vast.

THE Republican conferees of Mercer and Lawrence counties met at New Castle on Tuesday, and after a few ballots, nominated F. H. BRAGGINS, of Mercer, as their candidate for Senator.

Mr. BRAGGINS is now the editor of the Mercer *Dispatch*, and has had considerable experience as a clerk in the Legislature. He is a man of talent, capacity and integrity, and his nomination is one eminently fit to be made. There can be no doubt of his election, and we are glad to see a man so deserving of honor put forward for the position of Senator.

THE Louisville *Commercial* has inaugurated a war of extermination against the lottery sharks which infest Kentucky, and is pushing the fight with splendid vigor and fearlessness. It declares that the State is farmed out to a lot of plunderers, as if its citizens had no rights whatever. Attorneys, agents, confidential advisers, all sorts of places, with comfortable salaries, have been made, until, says the *Commercial*, "the very entry to court and Legislature is barricaded by these hirelings." Our courageous contemporary has undertaken a noble work. We sincerely trust success may crown its efforts.

THE Democrats of Mississippi resolved, last winter, to establish a reign of terror in that State, if they could succeed in no other way. They were determined to carry the State, and if they could not outnumber the negroes they could, at least, murder them. The work of slaughter appears to have been begun at Clinton, and the news of that quarter are but the prelude to a general campaign of blood which the Democrats have, of set purpose, planned as their sole means of attaining political power. The Clinton outrage was not accidental or casual; it was part of a general plan, formed in cold blood, and prosecuted with political venom.

THE Republican State ticket in New York is the strongest, personally, ever presented to the people of that State. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, for Secretary of State, and F. E. SPINNER, for Comptroller, are men of national reputation, and General MERRITT, nominated for Treasurer, won a grand reputation for gallantry as a dashing cavalry officer during the war. He has been a Liberal Republican since 1872, and his nomination is a token that the men of that organization have returned to their first love. If success depends upon presenting the best men for office, the Republicans of New York have assured their triumph by the selection of candidates they have made. That they *will* succeed we will not permit ourselves to doubt.

THE merchants of Baltimore, who are mainly Democrats, held a rousing meeting on Tuesday night last, and appointed a committee to confer with other committees in framing a State and city ticket opposed to the corrupt Democratic ring which now controls Maryland and Baltimore. The Republican State Convention, which met on Wednesday, appointed a similar committee; and these two committees, in conjunction with one previously appointed by the Reform Council, will frame a ticket that will unite all the elements of opposition to the Democracy.

This action of the mercantile community of Baltimore is an indication of the prevalent feeling in Maryland—that of hostility to a party which, by its corrupt rule, has disgusted and driven off the respectable part of its supporters.

THE next State election takes place in Maine next Monday. A State ticket is to be elected, as well as a Congressman to fill a vacancy, a Legislature and county officers. There is every reason to expect a good and satisfactory Republican victory. Eversince 1852 there has been one long unbroken list of majorities for our side. At times the figures have gone over 30,000. Such a specially glorious victory was that of 1872. But the average majority is about 10,000, and the Republicans will feel satisfied if they do not fall below this. The Congressional election is to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. SAMUEL F. HERSEY. The district is strongly Republican upon a full vote. On the same day, the people are to vote upon several proposed amendments of the Constitution. Of these the most important provide that State Senators shall be elected by a plurality instead of by a majority vote; that the Legislature shall as far as possible abolish private legislation; modify the pardoning power, provide for the appointment instead of election of police and municipal judges, provide for the full assessment of personal as well as real estate, for purposes of taxation, and deprive of the right of suffrage for ten years or less all persons who give or receive bribes for votes.

THE Stonecutters' Association of Chicago recently passed a series of resolutions strongly denunciatory of the system of "convict labor" which prevails in the Illinois State prison. The mechanics and tradesmen of Baltimore also held a meeting, a few days ago, to protest against the introduction of such work into the Maryland Penitentiary as might come in competition with their own labor; the ground taken in both cases being that the State has no right to match convict labor in any branch of trade against honest industry. From the standpoint of political economy, however, it would seem to be mere folly to keep convicts idle and tax honest men to support them. If they are not supported by their own labor the cost of such support must come out of the pockets of the community. Moreover, it is probable that most of our convicts get into the penitentiary because they have no trade, and finding themselves out of money or means of livelihood turn their attention to criminal actions to get a living. When they leave their prisons they will have learned a trade, and thereafter will be able to support themselves and those dependent upon them by honest means. This view of the matter must not be ignored. They are human beings and have a right to live by their labor. If they gave back nothing and were mere consumers, they would destroy a large amount of working capital every year, which would correspondingly diminish the wage-fund. Every thousand dollars thus consumed would throw an honest workingman out of employment, or shorten the employment of several such men.

PITTSBURGH'S FIRST EXPOSITION.

Although there is no place in the country better able, in and of itself, to get up a first class industrial exposition, our citizens have been somewhat indifferent in this regard, even while witnessing the beneficial results of these expositions in other cities. It is not worth while now to inquire into the causes of the delay, since we are able to congratulate the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute upon their having thoroughly aroused the merchants, manufacturers, and farmers of Allegheny county, to the importance of entering upon this work at once, and making the first exposition a complete success. It is surprising to many that so much has been accomplished in so short a time. The summer was well advanced before a site had been chosen, and it is but a very few weeks since operations were commenced upon the buildings, which are now rapidly advancing toward completion. In the meantime those intending to exhibit have been actively at work, getting their articles in readiness; and the applications for space have been so numerous as to leave no possible doubt, in the minds of the management, as to the ultimate success of the enterprise. It is very gratifying, indeed, to learn that our citizens, having at last resolved upon having an exposition, are determined to join heartily in the work, and make it as creditable as possible. No other city in the country has projected its first exposition upon so extensive a scale, but the experience in other cities has been a safe guide, of which our managers have prudently availed themselves. The buildings are eligibly situated on the river bank, in Allegheny, directly opposite the Point, and are as free from dust and smoke as it is possible to be, accessibility considered. The main building is one hundred and fifty feet wide by six hundred feet long, and contains an exhibiting space of twelve acres. The premiums aggregate $50,000—an exceedingly liberal sum. One of the conspicuous features will be the fine art gallery, the contributions to which will be much more extensive, and of a much higher order of merit, than the country generally would be willing to give us credit for. In every department of industrial art, the display will be commensurate with our capacity to produce and our skill to design. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate those interested in agriculture and stock raising, as will be seen by reference to the regulations of the Institute. Pains have been taken to provide, as far as possible, for all the varied interests of this great manufacturing center, and to give the world an opportunity to judge whether or not we are entitled to the appellation of "the Birmingham of America." The Industrial Institute are doing their part; and the indications, upon all hands and in all quarters, are, that the people are doing theirs. Pittsburgh is going to "put her best foot foremost," and make an exposition which will spread her fame abroad, and swell the volume of her steadily increasing trade. It is important that no industry, no matter how insignificant or obscure on the one hand, or how important or far famed on the other, should be omitted from the exposition; because it is intended to be, and will be taken by strangers as a fair exhibit of our productive energies and resources. The exposition will open on the 7th of October next, and close on the 6th of November.

THE recently published report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending October 12, 1874, contains many interesting and valuable statistics concerning the condition of our colleges and professional schools. The following summary of the general average of attendance of students, number of officers, volumes in libraries, value of endowments, of property, buildings and apparatus of colleges and professional schools, which we take from the Rochester *Democrat*, will be found an interesting study to statisticians and educators:

STATISTICS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.	
Whole number of American colleges	325
Whole number of faculty officers	3,168
Whole number of male students in college	25,010
Whole number of female students in college	2,349
Whole number of volumes in libraries of 289 colleges which make report	1,959,124
Average number of volumes in each of the 289 colleges	6,370
Total amount endowment, in 157 colleges reported	20,232,511
Average amount endowment in each college	136,000
Total amount corporation property in 170 colleges	44,813,875
Average amount corporation property in each college	263,552
Total value grounds, buildings, apparatus, 266 colleges	29,178,080
Average value grounds, buildings, apparatus, in each college	114,008
Total amount productive funds, of 144 colleges	21,960,322
Average amount productive funds of each college	132,512
Total income from productive funds of 155 colleges	1,876,875
Average income from productive funds in each college	12,367
Total receipts from all sources, 155 colleges	2,718,506
Average receipts from all sources in each college	14,000
Total number of colleges suspended	12
DEGREES CONFERRED.	
Total number of regular degrees conferred by 226 colleges and universities	3,446
Total number of honorary degrees, 226 colleges	457
Total number of all regular degrees conferred	8,363
Total number of all honorary degrees conferred	460
BENEFACTIONS.	
Total to colleges	$8,238,141
Total to schools of science	780,656
Total to schools of theology	619,401
Total to schools of medicine	78,600
Grand total, 1873	$11,236,977
Grand total, 1872	9,957,494
Grand total of increase in 1873	$1,239,483
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS—OF SCIENCE.	
Schools of science not endowed	44
Schools of science not endowed with national land grants	29
Total	73
Total amount, endowment	$6,730,768
Total amount, corporation property	7,454,786
Total value of grounds, buildings, etc	4,847,694
Total income of productive funds	522,191
Total receipts, 1873, from all other sources	621,719
Total volumes in libraries	193,015
Total number of students, regular and partial course	6,929
Total number of officers in faculties	650
SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.	
Total number	110
Total volumes in libraries	362,484
Total corporation property	7,768,499
Total value of grounds and buildings	5,190,737
Total amount of productive funds	5,455,097
Total income of productive funds	382,712
Total receipts from all other sources	385,128
Total number of professors	573
Total number of students	3,838
SCHOOLS OF LAW.	
Total number of schools	37
Total number of instructors	158
Total number of students	2,175
Total number of volumes in libraries	52,000
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.	
Regular	59
Eclectic	3
Homœopathic	8
Dental	11
Pharmaceutic	13
Grand total	96
Total instructors	1,448
Total students	8,681
Total volumes in libraries	71,971
Total value corporate property	1,135,286
Total value grounds, buildings, etc	2,223,900
Total amount productive funds	199,125
Total amount income from productive funds	12,047
Total amount receipts from all other sources	327,642

This showing is in many respects an encouraging one, and it is cheering to know that private benefactions increased over a million and a quarter of dollars during a year of such severe general business and financial depression.

THE former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of April 2, ruled that drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being vouchers in the meaning of the law while in this country." The present Commissioner has reversed this ruling, and decides that these drafts must be stamped. This is an important change.

OHIO NEWS.

A Tuscarawas county farmer expects to raise $10,000 worth of corn this year.

Potatoes are selling from first hands at 30@40 cents per bushel in Mt. Vernon.

Both passenger and freight business is said to be very heavy on the A. & G. W. R. R.

Emma Schott, of Roscoe, proposes to exhibit a quilt at the Coshoc county fair, containing 2,500 pieces patches.

A couple of Canton boys were recently practicing with a revolver, one holding up a pocket book for the other to shoot at. The one who was holding it let go when a bullet went through his wrist.

The Wason Company at Springfield, has just completed its South American contract for forty-four freight, twenty construction, and nine passenger cars, and its extensive order for passenger cars for the New Jersey Central Railroad, upon which it has been engaged for about six months, will be filled with one more shipment, about a month hence. The company has no other work of importance on hand, but hopes to keep its present force of two hundred hands until business revives.

A new Avon-ue in London is named after Shakespeare.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

What is the difference between Parson Brownlow and a full-blown Democrat?

St. Louis possesses two newspaper men with the longest ears on the continent.

It is to be feared that the palsy in Governor Allen's hands is working up into his head.

A cheeky theft. Somebody the other day cut off and stole a section of a Detroit station house hose.

Treasurer New will soon begin the preparation of his first report as Treasurer of the United States.

The Southern Methodists are erecting a large memorial church in honor of John Wesley, at Savannah.

"Hell Gate is to be blown open next summer." Is that the reason Tammany expects to carry New York?

The American Pharmaceutical Association is in session at Boston. Chemists are a drug in that city, just now.

An Ohio farmer has a mule's tooth which weighs seven pounds and a half. That would have matched Cary's jaw.

Western farmers say that if the frost is delayed two weeks they shall have the largest crop of corn ever grown out of doors.

The Buffalo *Express* hits the bull's eye when it says: "They need an American rifle team in every negro settlement in the South."

Lay down the ax. Cattle can be killed without it. The latest mode of execution is to shoot them in the head with an explosive bullet.

The sheep breeders of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania have formed a permanent association, which will hold meetings regularly hereafter.

An exchange mentions a couple "who have been lovers for twenty-five years, and are not married yet." That's why they *are* lovers, stupid.

A rich and foolish widower in Melbourne advertised for a wife, and the first person he met by appointment was his own silly young daughter.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has just been organized at Rochester, New York. Every family ought to constitute one.

The New York *Bulletin* throws cold water on Democratic hopes by predicting a large fall trade and a general revival of confidence and business.

The proposition to return the Seminole negroes, as they are called, to their old homes in Florida, is not at all relished by the people of that State.

A convention of husbands, to devise means of protection against the kissing clergyman, is talked of, but possibly wives may set their faces against it.

They are to have a fair out in the Indian Teritory this fall. Heretofore they have had affairs, and the chief agricultural interest has been the raising of hair.

The annual value of the coffee crop, according to an Amsterdam authority, purchased from first hands, is $125,000,000. In its final settlement it is much more.

Two hundred and fifty ounces of quinine were sold in Dyersburg, Tenn., last month, and yet the St. Louis *Times* insists that Dyersburg is no great shakes of a place.

In England co-operation is steadily gaining popular favor, and is likely to extend into the regions of literature and art. A co-operative publishing house is already projected.

The difference between Mounts Shasta and Whitney, in California, is thus tersely stated by Mr. Muir, the geologist: "Shasta was built upward by fire, Whitney was built downward by ice."

Two civil engineers from Russia, under a commission from the Czar, are inspecting the Canadian canals. They ought by all means to cross over into New York and interview Tilden and Lord.

The Iowa census, now nearly completed, presents a magnificent showing for that prosperous State. The total increase of population during the past two years will not fall far short of 100,000.

A lawyer recently got locked in a Philadelphia newspaper office, and became so afflicted by the air of somnolence which pervades the establishment, that his return to life was considered doubtful.

A new development of the possibilities of Democratic rule has lately been made in Brooklyn, where one of the public schools has actually been used for a temporary bar-room and dance house.

Of so grave a character is the existing business depression that even skeletons usually worth $50 are now quoted at $35, which, remarks the Detroit *Post*, "doesn't leave a margin for a bare bonus."

The *Golden Age* thinks "it is safe to say" that Bayard Taylor's late poem on Goethe "could never have been written had Goethe never lived." When you come to think of it, that is rather a safe statement.

Emigrants are this year, as a general rule, well supplied with money and household effects, as though anticipating an early investment in lands, and the establishment of themselves as independent communities.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, will meet at Indianapolis on the 20th inst. Governor Hendricks, Mayor Craven, Senator Morton and Schuyler Colfax are to deliver addresses of welcome.

The New York papers are energetically struggling with the name of the Platt-deutsch festival now going on, and have given it as Platte Deutsche, Platter Deutsch, Plattes Deutscher, and Platideutscher Volks Fest.

An Indiana rhapsodist exclaims: "I have seen swaying lily-like above the churn a beauty more perfect than that which bloomed full-grown from the bright focus of the sea's ecstatic travail." He ought not to love any but her.

Well returned. In answer to a statement from a Catholic source that the Catholic Church saves society from the Commune, the New York *Herald* replies that there never have been "Communes" anywhere save in Catholic countries.

Last month new postal routes were established involving a cost of $52,393 90, and old ones were discontinued which resulted in a saving of $35,863 43, leaving the total annual cost of mail service September 1st at the rate of $15,723,886 62.

Moody's new Chicago church for the poor will be a plain but massive structure, with a seating capacity for four thousand people. There will be a lecture room with seats for a thousand, and the basement will comprise dining rooms and a kitchen.

POLITICAL.

State.

A man in Schuylkill county got a "coffin notice," the other day, with the command to "go to h—, out of this," and he immediately started for the Democratic Convention at Erie.

The Republican conferees of Fayette have informally concurred in the nomination of Col. Joseph Greene colored, for State Senator, and he is now, therefore, the regular candidate for that position.

A blatant Prohibitionist clergyman visited nearly every camp meeting in the eastern part of the State to get the preachers to take action against Hartranft, but he failed at all of them except one, and the men he misrapped in are now very sorry they allowed themselves to be deceived by him.

The assessments of voters in Philadelphia show an increase over last year of 9,986. The total number of names on the lists is 171,770. Allowing 20,000 for removals since the assessments were made, and adding the assessments as the result of such removals, and the total list of voters will reach 151,770.

On the Blair county Republican ticket, for Auditor, was placed the name of Mr. Frank Hensey, but as that gentleman finds it impossible to fill the duties of the position in case of election, he has declined, and the County Committee has substituted Mr. J. R. Mateer, of Martinsburg. The latter gentleman is a druggist, and is very popular.

The Republicans of Northumberland county have nominated the following strong ticket: Sheriff—J. H. Adams. Prothonotary—H. Rohrbach. Treasurer—H. J. Rewn. Commissioners—J. G. Durham, Henry E. Malick. Coroner—Uriah Sober; Auditors—Samuel McNich, J. E. Meunch. W. H. H. Oram, P. L. Hackenberg and A. N. Brice, Esqs., were elected to the State Convention.

The Republican ticket in Clinton county is as follows: Senate—Samuel Christ; Sheriff—Ellis Myers; Treasurer—L. W. Dunn; Commissioners—Nathan Sherner, W. A. White; Auditors—J. W. Hutchinson, O. S. Houtz; District Attorney—W. C. Holoban. Samuel Christ was elected Chairman of the County Committee; J. B. G. Kinsloe as Representative delegate to the State Convention.

Richfield, in Juniata county, has organized a Hartranft and Rawle club. A number of these organizations are already in existence in the Juniata, and others will follow. The people of that section are alive to the importance of the coming election, and all the indications point to a rousing majority in November for the standard bearers of the Republican party. Let the good work go on.

The Republican ticket in Lehigh county is as follows: Prothonotary—Howard Lundy; Clerk of Orphans' Court—William Steckel; Clerk of Quarter Sessions—Frank Busse; Register—P. D. Korn; Treasurer—Levi Lichtenwalner; Commissioners—Solomon Kline, Alex. Singmaster; Auditors—H. W. Yole, P. G. Peters; Director of the Poor—John Minnich; Coroner—F. J. A. Minnich.

The Democratic Convention of Beaver county met in Rochester on Monday and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—J. C. Irvin; Register—James Ransom; Clerk Charles Hayes; Treasurer—Charles Cheny; Commissioners—Andrew Carothers, R. A. Smith; Auditors—Samuel Black, A. P. Sickman; Coroner—J. C. Evans; Poor House Directors—Robt. Gilmore, Nicholas Todd; Trustees of Academy—John Glass, A. Whisler.

The Norristown *Independent* says, had the Republican party announced Hartranft to deliver an address in any part of the State on a Sunday, there would have been one universal howl of indignation from the Democratic press. But Rev. Browne, the Temperance candidate, can have Sunday meetings and it is all right. Reformers should begin reforms right. It is well to hold temperance meetings on Sunday for legitimate temperance purposes, but a political reform party should set a better example than by violating the Sabbath.

The way the story got afloat that the doors of Governor Hartranft's stable, at Harrisburg, were made of walnut, at a great cost to the State, is thus explained: A Democratic country editor was in Harrisburg some time ago, and in the course of his travels around the streets he noticed an engine house, and made inquiry of a fireman to know what kind of a building it was, to which the fireman replied that it was Governor Hartranft's stable. His eyesight not being very good, especially on this occasion, he was very easily imposed upon. The doors of the Governor's stable are made of oak and painted with the common fire-proof paint, and they were there at the time of his election.

The efforts of a few over-zealous ministers to commit the Methodist Church to the fortunes of R. Audley Browne, Prohibition candidate for Governor, was signally rebuked by the directorship of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association. Nor was it the directorship alone that felt indignant at this effort to dictate whom their people should support, but a large majority of the laity. The Methodist Church is made up of as intelligent a body of Christian gentlemen as is to be found anywhere, and they claim to be able to decide for themselves in all political matters.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

The declaration of hostility to Governor Hartranft, for signing the local option repeal bill, by the preachers at the Oakville Methodist Episcopal camp was something calculated to astonish those who did not know how it was brought about. There is a preacher named McMurray, it seems, who is doing the active work in this matter. He is a cousin of the Mr. McMurray in the office of Auditor General Temple, and is said to be a very active political gownsman. Her objection to the interference of Catholic priests in politics is not that they take part as citizens, but *as priests*. The toleration of that kind of political intrigue is not easy to the American mind; and all who attempt to cover their politics with the sacred cloth come to grief. Does the Rev. Mr. McMurray see?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

TAPE WORM

An organ of the workingmen called "*The People*," and published in Philadelphia, prints some astonishing news concerning the riots of the labor unions in Clearfield, and boldly asserts that Wallace and the Democratic judge of Clearfield were in conspiracy with the coal operators to provoke the collision which resulted in sending two of the leaders of that out-break, Joyce and Malony, to prison, and holding John Siney to bail for trial. Charging the existence of the conspiracy it denounces, it closes the article with these words: "We have facts in our possession that prove this conspiracy beyond doubt; and we intend the public shall not be misled through tenderness about their publication."

General.

The epileptic affection that touched the editorial department of the *Enquirer*, when St. Geghan was vindicated, is wearing away.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The New York *Tribune* says: "All decent people agree that the last Ohio Legislature was one of the meanest and most worthless bodies that ever sat in Columbus."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* painfully observes that still there is no German on the Hamilton county Democratic ticket, excepting for the insignificant office of Infirmary Director.

The election in Wilmington, Del., was a drawn fight; the Democrats elect the Mayor by 64 majority, and the Republicans the President of Councils by 38, and the City Treasurer by 12.

How would Ohio voters like to have Catholic priests make a business of peddling anti-American tickets from the pulpits as they did in New Jersey Sunday morning?—*Akron Beacon.*

The man who lunched at Mount Vernon on bread and milk, and refused to pay for the milk after learning that it was not from George Washington's cows, has been invited West to stump the State of Ohio for the Democracy.

It is reported that Mr. Hessing, formerly the leader of the German-Irish Democratic party in Chicago, has made an alliance with leading Republicans, and will support the Republican candidate for County Treasurer.

The Hamilton (Iowa) *Freeman* says that six of the accredited delegates in the recent Republican Convention in that county were last year in the ranks of the Opposition. So it goes all over the State, and the country, too, for that matter.

"Gath" must have faith that ancient myths of Herculean labor can become a modern fact when he says of Governor Pillen that "he appears to be the man who can whip the Democratic party into a sense of decency and honor."—*Toledo Blade.*

A thoughtful man cannot just now "survey the wonderous field" of Democratic politics without a feeling even stronger than disgust. Wherever he looks he will see in the Democratic leaders only a sort of fatuous and purblind misconduct, which forces one to think they have lost the art of governing.—*New York Herald.*

"More of a Pagan than Marcus Aurelius and less of a Christian, theologically speaking, than Constantine," is the religious state of mind which the Cincinnati *Commercial* ascribes to Governor Allen. That reduces the venerable Governor's stock of faith in the Christian religion down to a very fine point.

As an illustration of the toughness of the average Democrat in Ohio, it is stated that at Akron, on Thursday last, a certain Judge Rainey was in such feeble health that he did not dare to speak out-doors, so the meeting was held in a hall, crowded to its utmost capacity; and, "notwithstanding the oppressive heat and the Judge's feeble health, he continued to speak for three full hours."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an article on "St. Geghan," says: Rome is more potent in Cincinnati than the *Enquirer*, and the branding iron which marks with indelibility an intractable candidate for office is in the hands of the infallible editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, and not in the puny grasp of the young radicals who aspire to the control of the party machinery in the county.

Allen has got to be such a thundering old bore, in his tedious rambling, that the managers pull him down by the coat tails when the audience begins to yawn. At Warren they pulled him down after forty minutes garrulity about "your Governor," and they had to call him to the hall spoken over an hour before he would shut up. At Bellaire they gave him only fifteen minutes. Next we expect to hear of him being knocked down with a cushion every time he opens his mouth, like old grandmother Smallweed.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Republican victory in Ohio this fall should be followed up by a constitutional amendment effectually putting an end to that dangerous tampering with the schools which for several years has been going on in that State. The present constitution provides against any division of the school fund, but leaves it open to school boards to adopt any sectarian schools into their system which they may please a majority of the board so to do. Even such abuse should be guarded against. The schools are in no sense religious institutions. They are not godless because no creed is taught in them, any more than a workshop is godless because its forges and bellows do not clatter to the time of some sacred melody and the workmen are not compelled to utter pious ejaculations between-whiles. There never was a more impudent and absurd declaration than that the free schools must be under sectarian or godless. If the members of any denomination desire to instil into the minds of their children the mysteries of their creed, they have not only the widest liberty of doing this, but the public schools undertake to relieve them of the drudgery of teaching their children letters and science, so that they may concentrate all their energies upon religious instruction. If any one believes that the time given to secular studies is too great, and that not sufficient is left for instruction in the Creed and for the operation of other religious influences, let this be the objection, and the school hours may be shortened. But there is neither sincerity nor reason in this agitation against the godless free schools, and we hope to see it buried under such a popular condemnation that it will no more plague the worthy Democracy.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Kansas Central and Black Hills Narrow-gauge Railroad Company, with a capital of $100,000, has been organized in Omaha. The road will be built at once from that city, through the agricultural country of Platte river, and will be pushed toward the Black Hills as soon as the development of that region warrants.

PERSONAL.

The smallest man in America lives quietly at Boston; he is twenty years old, and two inches shorter than Tom Thumb.

A smart boy of Chicago, named Rand, and only seventeen years old, has made the ascent of the Jungfrau, and the Geneva *Chronicle* calls it a remarkable feat.

Joseph Guibord, whose right of sepulture is causing so much trouble in Canada, was a printer; in full face of the Catholics he has great difficulty in getting into his lower case.

Lillian R. Fearing is a little blind girl in Lucas county, Iowa, who is only eleven years old, and is a remarkable poetical genius, composing the sweetest little gems, several of which have been published in some of the standard literary magazines.

A wonderful escape. A little boy named Preston Ross, three years old, fell into a fissure of the trap rock fountain at the Passaic Falls, the other day. The fissure was from twelve to eighteen inches wide and eighty feet deep. He struck at several points, but finally went to the bottom, and was got out with great difficulty, not badly hurt.

A French girl of great beauty has taken the veil under romantic circumstances. During the Prussian invasion Mademoiselle de la Tour was insulted by a German officer at her father's chateau, whereupon she killed him with a knife. She was surrendered to the German authorities, court-martialed and condemned to be shot, but, through the intercession of the Crown Prince, was pardoned. She now ends the story by shutting herself forever from the world in a convent.

The Philosophy of Disease.

The philosophy of disease is a subject which is well worthy the attention of mankind, but is, unfortunately, more generally neglected than any other under heaven. Decidedly the most important fact that an examination of it discloses is that, in nine cases out of ten, the originating causes of disease is debility, either general or local, and that the earliest manifestations of it approach are identical with those which evidence a lack of vital power. Such being the case, it is perfectly clear that tonic treatment is what is required in the first instance. As an invigorator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has received the most positive indorsement from eminent physicians, and has long occupied a foremost rank among standard proprietary remedies. Its properties as an alterative or disordered conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and a preventive of malarial diseases, are no less renowned, and have been accorded professional recommendation equally emphatic.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until he entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Seal, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggists and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 00 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. MWF&W

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Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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No power is so costly as that of human muscle, and Fifty Per Cent. of the power required to run a Sewing Machine may be saved by using the
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IT MAKES THE
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With the least and most simple machinery of any SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It, therefore, WEARS LESS than any other, and combines, with its remarkable simplicity and ease of running, great quietness of operation with a wonderful range of work. Don't fail to examine it.
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We now offer our many customers the largest and most complete stock of Dress Goods, &c., we have ever exhibited, Goods new and desirable having just been received. All qualities and Lowest Prices.
NEW CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS.
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COLORED CASHMERES, all new shades.
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NEW ALL WOOL SERGES, SATEENS, &c.
The above assortment of Fine Dress Goods embraces many of the latest novelties to be found in the European markets.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black All wool Cashmeres, from 85½c to $1 75.
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We have just opened a large lot of the above goods, making our assortment now complete in all qualities.
Splendid Bargains in all grades of
Black and Colored Dress Silks
At 12½c, Choice New Plaid Dress Goods.
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WILLIAM SEMPLE,
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
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During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others,
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
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New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
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Oil Cloths,
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IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTS

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, September 10, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 9, 1875.

The money market to-day was moderately active with a somewhat improving demand for loans from the wholesale mercantile houses. The banks whose customers are made up chiefly among the wholesale and leading retail merchants, have their funds tolerably well employed, and there were cases to-day where good notes were refused by some of the banks because their surplus was loaned down so closely that they could take no more paper. On the other hand, banks whose business lies chiefly with the large manufacturing houses, have not shared so largely in the improved demand for loans, as that interest is yet somewhat quiescent. The general situation is one of monetary ease, and a strictly first-class borrower need not go begging for funds very long. Anything less than the best security cannot be placed however, as the thorough lessons of experience for the past two years have inspired bankers generally with the utmost caution. The same policy of extreme caution is followed by banks and capitalists in other monetary centres. Private information from New York reaches us that some of the banks there will not lend money at the market rates, except on Government collaterals, and a somewhat anomalous result of the monetary ease there is that ordinary borrowers can hardly get any money at all. Some of the most conservative banks will take the very best commercial paper at 8 and 9 per cent., while the quoted rates for money continue to be ½@2 per cent. on call with Government collateral, and 4@6 per cent. for the best grades of mercantile paper. A loan was attempted to be made in New York on behalf of Pittsburgh parties, this week, on what was undoubtedly good security, being offered there because it was thought that better rates could be obtained; but the banks to which it was offered positively refused to touch any "outside paper," although freely acknowledging that they had a superabundance of idle funds. This information comes to us concerning some of the more conservative banks of New York, and may not correctly describe the policy of the more active banks there. It shows, however, a spirit which may be carried to an almost ridiculous extreme. It cannot be beneficial either to the banks themselves or to the business public, for bankers to stick upon their funds, and refuse all offerings of undoubted commercial paper, based upon strictly legitimate business; and when, as seems to be the case now, those who can and will put up Government collaterals and take money upon call to speculate with, can get loans at a much less rate than solvent and safe merchants, a very injurious discrimination is created. To carefully scrutinize all applications for loans, and to reject every one that is not based upon strictly legitimate business and does not offer undoubted security, is no more than ought to be required of all bank officers; but to carry the policy of caution to the extreme indicated above, is likely to defeat the principal objects for which the business of bank ing is carried on.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 9, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	....	122¼	....	122¼	....
5-20's, 1864	117¾	....	117⅝	....	117⅝	....
5-20's, 1865	118¼	....	118⅛	....	118⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	....	118⅝	....	118⅝	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	....	120	....	120	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¼	....	120⅛	....	120⅛	....
10-40's	116	....	116	....	116⅛	....
10-40's, coupons	116¼	....	116⅛	....	116⅛	....
Currency 6's	122½	....	122½	....	122½	....
New 5 per cents	117⅜	....	117⅝	....	117⅝	....
Western Union Tel.	80¾	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	15½	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37⅝	38¼	38⅛	38¼	....	38¼
Panama	....	....	133	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	101	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	79	....	79¼	....
American Express	....	....	50¼	....	50¼	....
United States Express	....	....	43	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	105¾	106	105¾	106	106	106
Erie	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18½	18⅝	19⅛
Michigan Central	....	62	....	62	....	....
Michigan Southern	47⅜	47	....	47⅜	....	....
Illinois Central	....	97	....	98	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts.	....	....	....	90	....	....
Chicago & North'w'n	40¼	40¾	40½	40¾	....	40¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	55	....	55¼
Rock Island	108	....	....	....	107½	107
St. Paul common	36¾	36¾	37⅛	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	63½	....	64	64¼	....	....
Wabash common	....	6¼	....	6¼	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	100¾	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19¾	....	19⅝	....	19½
Union Pacific	....	73¾	73¾	73¾	....	73¾
Harlem	....	131½	....	131¾	....	131¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	....	22	....	22	....	22
Atlantic & Pac'c Tel.	....	21¾	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	16	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	4	....	4	....	4
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	27	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	26	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	107⅛	....	107	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	50⅝	....
Reading	50⅛	50¾	....
New Jersey Central	131½	....	....
Oil Creek	9¼	9½	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62¾
Allegheny Valley	91½	....	47
Central Transp'n Co.	....	....	47
Empire Transp'n Co.	54	....	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	....	75½	....

—Gold continues to advance, the price in Wall street to-day having reached 115¾, the highest point touched since July. The squeeze in gold affects foreign exchange unfavorably, and the latest quotation of actual business is at $4 84@4 84½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and $4 87@4 87½ for sight. The stock market was buoyant with a net advance on the leading stocks of ½@1 per cent. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following on the movement in gold:

"The readiness displayed by the banks of San Francisco in resuming business is doubtless due to the desire on the part of the officers that they shall be as far as possible thoroughly strengthened in order to sustain the confidence of the public in their ability to maintain payments. Of course it will require more money now to carry on business than it did before the suspension of the banks in California, and this money must come from this center.

"This will account for the strength of gold in this market and the evident scarcity in the Room. To-day a large number of short contracts were covered, but renewals were made at 1-64 for borrowing, and cash gold was worth a consideration of from 2 to 3 per cent. for the until just before three o'clock, when the rate fell to flat, but closed at 1 per cent. for borrowing. The subjoined table of rates for time loans of gold shows that it is believed that this scarcity will continue, and if there is the least manipulation of the market by the withdrawal of gold from the loan branch these rates will sharply advance. The only source from which relief may be expected is the Treasury by authority of gold sales or by the surrender of those of the registered 6s —of which there are about $40,250,000 held in this country—already bearing considerably high rates for the use of gold or a further advance in the premium will doubtless bring out these bonds to a much greater extent, and thus any interference with the market will be likely to work its own remedy."

By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $79,000. Clearing $25,000,000. Bankers' bills 9½@9⅝.

GOLD

Opened at 115¾, advanced to 115¾, closing at the latter price. Rates for borrowing, 7 and 6 per cent. per annum and 1-32, 1-64 and 3-64 per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds active with large transactions in Union Pacific sinking funds and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated, the former advanced to 94 and the latter to 84½. The Stock Exchange was admitted to regular call Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking fund 7 per cents, Chicago and Pacific sinking fund income sixes of 1885, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis consolidated mortgage bonds. State securities steady, except Tennessees, which are lower. There was a buoyant feeling at the Stock Exchange during the morning hours, which resulted in an advance of from ½@1¾ per cent. in the leading shares. The extreme advance was in Panama, which rose to 135, as against 133¾ at the close last evening. Pacific Mail came next, advancing to 38¾. Western Union followed with a rise to 81¼. Erie rose to 19⅝, preferred to 39¾, Lake Shore to 73¾, Rock Island to 108, Northwestern Common to 40¾, preferred to 55¾, St. Paul to 37¼, preferred to 64¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 19¾, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 23. After midday there was a reaction of from ¼@⅞ per cent., and the market remained steady and tame at the decline. In final dealings Erie rose to the highest point of the day on changes in direction, and Western Union was strong at 81. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Pacific Mail, and the rest of the list do. but steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 145,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 St. Paul common, 25,000 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore and 25,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	80¾	Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	38¼	Do preferred	7½
Adams Express	101	St. Paul	36¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Do preferred	63½
American Ex	50¼	Terre Haute	6
United States Ex	43	Do preferred	20
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie	19	Chicago & Alton	90½
Do preferred	39¾	Do preferred	101
Harlem	131½	C., C. & I. C.	4
Do preferred	135	Fort Wayne	100
Mich. Central	62¼	Burlington & Q	112
Lake Shore	57½	Hannibal & St. Joe	22¾
Illinois Central	97½	Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	124½
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	21¾
Northwestern	40	Union Pac. Stock	73¾
Do preferred	54½	Central Pac. bds	103¼
N. J. Central	104½	Union Pac. bds	102½
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1863	120½
5-20's, 1864	117¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	118¼	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's coupons	117⅛
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867, registered	120		

STATE SECURITIES.

Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	50	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 9, 1875.

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Barley, bus	1,500	Hides, No	25
Oats, bus	2,100	Butter, pkgs	24
Bacon, tcs	25	Potatoes bus	47
Hay, bales	225		

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Grain, Flour and Feed.

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HAY—The market is steady. We learn of sales including 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $22 00. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $20 00@21 00. Sales from store were at $23 00 ₱ ton for prime. Cut hay is quoted at $26 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing prices from store at $28 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is largely supplied and easy. We quote choice eating apples at $4 50 @4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market is quiet and inactive with quotations nominally at $2 10@2 15 for prime medium.

BUTTER—There is a firm and active demand for choice grades. The creamery butter coming in here, packed with ice, is eagerly sought after, selling up to 30@32c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady and a shade higher at 25@26c. The lower grades were dull and unchanged and ranged from 12@20c.

CHEESE—The market here continues steady. We quote at 13@15c ₱ ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13c; Sweitzer 15@16c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—The demand continued strong to-day, and prices were again advanced, closing at 19 @20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

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HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 18@20c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is liberally supplied and dull at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market continues very much depressed and the demand is slack. Receipts continue light. We quote at 30@35c per bushel in car lots on track. From store there is a fair and nominal market at $1 00@1 25 per barrel; 40@45c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are also in large supply and depressed in value. We quote at $1 00 per barrel for Baltimores; $3 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 85@2 00; timothy is steady, jobbing at $3 00@3 25 per bushel; round lots 2 50@3 00. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

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The following were the closing quotations:

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Adams Express	101	St. Paul	36¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Do preferred	63½
American Ex	50¼	Terre Haute	6
United States Ex	43	Do preferred	20
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie	19	Chicago & Alton	90½
Do preferred	39¾	Do preferred	101
Harlem	131½	C., C. & I. C.	4
Do preferred	135	Fort Wayne	100
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Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29 135	59	87	....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29 977	82	34	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29 893	81	55	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer...29.723. Highest thermom....92
Mean thermometer...78. Lowest thermom....57

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences September 8th.

Irwin & Hoting
are selling timothy hay from store at $20 per ton.

Dealers in School Books
and school supplies will find everything they want at our store. S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Social Club Picnic.
The second annual picnic of the Ben Franklin Society club will be held at Weddells grove, Hulton Station, on Saturday, September 11th. Colonel Joe. Christy will call figures. A recess of one hour will be allowed to witness the boat race for the championship of America, between Eph Morris and Henry Coulter. This will be an excellent opportunity for those desiring a days pleasure.

Fire on the South Side.
The alarm of fire yesterday morning at about ten o'clock, from box 148, was occasioned by the burning of the roof of the residence of Mr. Booth, at Twentieth and Jane streets. Box 147 was first pulled but failed to respond, and after the fire was put out the box was visited to see what was the matter. When opened the works moved from the previous pull and this was the occasion of the alarm which was taken for a second alarm and brought a number of engines.

Fire at the Hiland Reservoir.
Yesterday morning shortly after one o'clock fire was discovered at the "check" house head of the incline from the Hiland avenue reservoir. Two employees who slept there barely escaped with their lives, and the loss to the contractor, Mr. Walter, will be considerable. The house was burned down and the wood work of the small locomotive that stood near was burned. It appeared that the place was ignited at several points, showing that the firing was the work of an incendiary.

About Pavements.
The St. Louis *Dispatch* says: "If it had not been for our visiting aldermen, the people of Pittsburgh, who have been growling about their pavements for years past, would never have found out what an excellent condition their streets were in. It is astonishing how slow some people are to find out when they are well off. Now let Pittsburgh reciprocate by sending an aldermanic committee to St. Louis to investigate and report on our macadamized thoroughfares, and astonish the chronic grumblers by pronouncing them the *ne plus ultra* of street construction."

The Robbery at Cimiotti's.
A strange story is told concerning the robbery at Cimiotti's pawn shop. It is said that yesterday morning a policeman's large silver star, about three inches in diameter, was discovered in the till of Cimiotti's pawn shop, although strange to say it was not in the till Wednesday. A diamond ring and bracelet have also been turned up and it looks as if the whole "swag" would be turned up piecemeal. Mr. Cimiotti has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the goods, and now he intimates that $2,000 would be cheerfully paid and "no questions asked" if the goods could be turned up.

The Colored Camp Meeting.
The opening services of the first annual camp meeting of the colored people at Castle Shannon, were held yesterday. The grove in which the camp meeting is held is about one-fourth of a mile from Grove station, on the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad. Numerous cottages, tents and refreshment stands have been erected for the accomodation of visitors, and every accommodation is afforded. The services are conducted in the old Virginia style and no doubt for most Christians feeling. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. George Bosley, at 7:30 P. M. Other prominent ministers will be in attendance. Services daily, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M.

School Journal.
The Executive Committee of the Teacher's Institute, in conjunction with Superintendent George J. Luckey, held a meeting at Professor Burtt's residence, Carson street, Birmingham, last evening, to consider the matter of publishing a school journal, which was decided upon by the Institute. Professor Burtt occupied the chair.

On motion Messrs. Burtt and Cochran were appointed editors-in-chief, to proceed at once with the publication, and C. Cook Dugan was also appointed business manager. The initial number will appear in October. The name and style of the journal are to be considered and chosen within two weeks.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. Burtt, Luckey, Duncan, Andrews and Fisher.

Y. M. C. A. State Convention.
The Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania meets in Altoona on Thursday, the 23d inst., at three o'clock P. M., and continues to the 26th. It is expected that all the local associations will be fully represented, and that each delegate will remain to the close. The Altoona association will make suitable arrangements for the entertainment of visitors. The topics to be discussed are interesting, and a profitable session is anticipated. Excursion orders for tickets can be procured by sending name to Thomas L. Marshall, Y. M. C. A., No. 1210 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central. Delegates in the northern part of the State will send names to P. A. Orr, Penn and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh. Also, tickets can be procured over Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie roads by sending names before the 15th.

Texas Journalists.
An excursion party of Texas newspaper men and their wives passed through the city yesterday *en route* to Niagara Falls and the Eastern cities. The party consisted of the following named persons: W. Y. Leader, of the *Daily Leader*, Jefferson; Mrs. M. Josephine Williams, representing the same paper; G. H. Cutler and wife, *Daily Commercial*, Dallas; John L. Darral and wife, *Patriot*, Sherman; T. J. Cooks and wife, *Courier*, Sherman; W. N. Bryant, *Railroad Gazette*, Austin; F. D. Allen and wife, *Visitor*, Galveston; C. G. Vogle, *Daily Post*, Galveston; C. M. Harrison, *Bulletin*, Burnett; W. J. Murphy, *Iron Age*, Jefferson; S. C. Oltorf, *Moving Ball*, Marlin; A. H. Aldridge, *Transcript*, Rockport; W. J. Barker, *Advocate*, Galveston; C. E. Van Norn, *Advertiser*, Dallas; Miss Ettie M. Davis, Houston; Miss Nettie Power Houston, daughter of General Houston, representing the *Daily Statesman*, and R. W. Thompson, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

United Presbyterian Presbytery of Westmoreland.
This Presbytery was in session on Tuesday and Wednesday last, at Irwin. Dr. Easton was chosen moderator.

Rev. E. N. McElree was installed pastor at Irwin; Rev. J. A. Nelson preached the installation sermon, Rev. W. R. Stevenson addressed the congregation, and S. B. McBride gave the charge to the pastor. This young and spirited congregation are happy in the relation thus formed; and it is a sad episode in the history of this interesting occasion, that Mr. Samuel Gill, the oldest member of the session and one of the best elders in the Presbytery, was removed by death on Sabbath last, and his funeral obsequies observed on the morning of the installation day.

Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., L. L. D., was received on certificate from the Presbytery of Monmouth. A call from Logan's Ferry for the pastoral services of Dr. Young for one-half time was sustained as regular and lies on the table till next meeting.

A petition for a new organization at Parnassus was received and laid over, under the rules, till next meeting.

Rev. A. H. Elder tendered his resignation as pastor of McKeesport, which was laid over for final action on October 19th, at Synod.

A call from Keokuk, Iowa, for Mr. N. E. Shaw, was by him accepted.

A complete organization at Scotdale was reported. Dr. Long was received as a second year theological student. Conferences were held on the Sabbath, and the endowment of the Allegheny Seminary.

The death of Mr. George McCague, ruling elder of Braddock's Field, was reported by Dr. Easton. Mr. McCague's "name is as ointment poured forth" and his "works do follow him."

The next regular meeting will be at Logan's Ferry, on the third Tuesday of December. Presbytery agreed to hold a called meeting at McKeesport on the 19th of October. S. B. M.

School Books
and school requisites of all kinds at S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

THE New York *Herald* says: A heartless Pittsburgh coroner's jurysman remarks that if the numerous victims of railway accidents there were washed before they're mangled it would be much pleasanter for inquests.

EDUCATIONAL.

Progress of the Schools of Pittsburgh—The Duties of Principals and Teachers and their Relations—Interesting Lecture By Prof. L. H. Eaton.

During the recent session of the Pittsburgh Teachers Institute Prof. L. H. Eaton, for over fifteen years Principal of the Forbes district, Sixth ward schools, gave an interesting lecture on the "Relations of Principal and Teachers" which we take pleasure in giving our readers. It is as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The relations of principal and teachers in our ward schools, is the subject that I have selected for a few moments discussion. For some time, I have been impressed with the belief that this subject should be considered in our Institute; and as no one else has chosen to present it, I bring it before you on this occasion, not doubting that many, if not all, will agree with me as to its importance. The experience, too, of some of our schools, the last year, would seem to corroborate my statement. I approach the subject, however, with hesitation; knowing that whatever views I may present, will scarcely be likely to please both parties, and possibly I may fail to satisfy either. But, if I shall be the means of calling attention to this subject, and inducing it to be considered and discussed, I shall feel that good has been accomplished.

PITTSBURGH'S EARLY EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

By way of introduction, you will allow me a little space to refer to the early educational history of Pittsburgh in connection with her public schools. When I came to this city in 1839, its boundaries were of limited extent, embracing only five wards, and having a population of 10,000. What a contrast with the Pittsburgh of to-day, with its thirty-six wards and a population of 150,000! The public schools of the city and State were then in their infancy, having been in operation about four years. Only two of the wards, the Third and Fourth, had erected school buildings.

The First ward school occupied a building on Ferry street, Mr. James Anderson being Principal. That building continued to be occupied until the present one was erected, which, though the first in this city of modern architecture, is an excellent structure, and, apart from its noisy location, indicates fully the wisdom of those who planned it.

The Second ward school first occupied a building on Water street that had previously been used as a carpet factory, standing on the site of the present Monongahela House. It afterwards removed to a building on Fourth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets. In 1839 the school removed to its new building on the corner of Ross street and Fourth avenue. The floors of this house were made of oak, and Benjamin Bakewell, Esq., a noble friend of popular education, said in reference to it, that they were building for posterity. The attendance of pupils soon became so large that the house was insufficient, and ten years later (1849) the present structure, corner of Ross and Grant streets, was erected and occupied. It was copied from a Boston model, and in those days, was considered a fine specimen of school architecture. J. B. D. Meeds, Esq., was principal of this school from its commencement, and continued at its head, honored and successful for more than thirty years,

The Third ward building was on the top of Grant's hill, then quite an eminence; and was located near the corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley. It consisted of three stories with cupola and bell. Mr. Isaac Whittier conducted the girl's department and Miss Washburn, now Mrs. C. B. M. Smith, the primary. The march of improvement long since removed the school house and the principal part of the hill, the last remnant of the superfluous elevation having disappeared more than a year ago, to make room for the block on Diamond street. The present spacious structure on Grant street exhibits the intelligence and enterprise of the directors who were in office at the time of its construction.

The Fourth ward school occupied its own building on Irwin street (now Seventh) which consisted of three stories. Mr. Isaac Livingston was the principal. After he occupied several years, the house was partially destroyed by fire; then it was deemed advisable to build elsewhere, and the present site on Penn avenue was secured, and on yesterday building, described. At that time the spirit of rivalry in school building had begun to be developed, and has continued to the present time.

The Fifth ward had at that time no central house, the schools being taught in two or three small buildings; one of which was in charge of Mr. Wilcox. At a later period these buildings were secured, and at a still later period the large and commodious structure, known as the Ralston school building, was erected and occupied.

The school furniture of those days was of the simplest construction. The desks were long benches to accommodate about eight pupils. Some of these, I remember to have seen, consisted of two upright pieces of board fastened into one the same length as the desk, which was nailed to the floor. Another piece of board placed across the two uprights served for seats, and another piece in an inclined position answered for a back. This was the invariable school furniture of Pittsburgh public schools in 1839. Nothing of an ornamental character was seen about the schools.

The early school houses were mostly built with three stories, each room, with the exception of the primary, occupying an entire floor, besides the space required for once class room and the stair-ways. The recitations, and sometimes the exercises, were conducted in the large room at the same time. The first story was occupied by the primary department; the second by the boy's school; the third by the girls. The principal, while nominally such, had but little to do ouside of the boys' department.

PROGRESS MADE.

At the period named there were no mixed schools. Soon afterward the subject of the co-education of the sexes began to excite general discussion. Gradually, school after school adopted it, here and elsewhere; until now, the education of boys and girls in the same schools and in the same classes meets with universal approval.

Some twenty-four years ago the erection of school houses with small rooms, accommodating scholars enough for only one teacher to instruct, began to be agitated. The reasons in favor of them were apparent to observing minds, and the experiments tried so entirely successful, that this method of school building is now universal. The old houses containing large rooms have all been re-modeled to conform to it. The Second ward, by the advice of Mr. Meeds, was the first to adopt the plan of small rooms, and the first to use the modern school furniture.

In the early history of our schools the best families felt under obligations to send their children in order to give *character* to the school. The boards of directors were composed of men of the first class. In proof of this, I give you the names of Benjamin Darlington, Orlando Metcalf, Walter Forward, Walter H. Lowrie, Dr. J. Speer, Benjamin Bakewell, Harmar Denny, Dr. H. D. Sellers, James S. Craft, W. W. Fetterman, Richard Biddle, T. B. Dallas, John P. Bakewell and Dr. George D. Bruce. Of the above, it will be seen that the professions and the boards were composed largely of Pittsburgh's most honored citizens.

The inquiry will naturally arise, What progress have our schools made in forty years? I answer, teachers are now much better qualified for their work. The discipline of our schools is wiser and better. The grading is much more complete. The attendance is much more regular. The duties of the teacher are becoming more professional in their character. The improvements in our schools has been gradual, but sure. The people have learned to prize the advantages of popular education, and our schools are seemingly making rapid strides toward perfection.

Principals were appointed with reference, both to their scholarship and their experience as educators. The mixing of the schools and the adoption of small rooms afforded great advantages in the matter of grading. This seitered, considerably, the position of the principal. Directors and others began to inquire whether it was judicious to have the principal constantly engaged in teaching, and whether it would not be better to have the benefit of his services in all the departments, rendering young and inexperienced teachers valuable aid, and thus making the entire school a unit. Gradually one ward after another adopted substantially our present plan, relieving the principal from the charge of a room, and giving him a portion of each day for general supervision.

DUTIES OF PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS.

Our boards now hold their principal responsible for the progress and improvement of *every department* of the school over which he presides. They say to him in substance, "We have confidence in your scholarship, ability and knowledge of school management. Take charge of this school and advance all its interests. Carry it to the highest point of excellence; and in this you will receive the cordial support of your assistant teachers." The principal, then, is the manager of the institution. Every teacher accepts her position with a full knowledge of the relations that exist.

In some cases the arrangement has not worked harmoniously. The plan seems right and practicable. It is applying the usages of business to the management of our schools. What, then, is the trouble? Principals are sometimes greatly elevated by their position. So much power cannot well be borne. They become dictatorial and exacting. They, sometimes, greatly annoy their teachers by requiring that minutest items of the school rooms shall be performed in a certain way, and that, of course, in their own particular way. Principals are sometimes very indiscreet in speaking of their teachers. On several occasions, when visiting schools, and being shown through the building by the principal, I have been kindly informed what prominent faults a certain teacher possesses, and what difficulties have arisen between the principal and herself. Principals, too, have been charged with making the positions of some ladies so uncomfortable as to compel them to leave and seek other situations.

On the other hand, during the last ten years, frequent charges have been made against lady teachers of failing to co-operate with their principals in building up the school; or, in other words, of conducting their room according to their own plan, paying little or no regard to the principal's wishes. Some instances are well authenticated where a portion of the teachers have *actually combined* to work *against* the principal. And there are cases reported, and believed to be true, in which such combinations have caused his removal. I scarcely need say that such conduct as I have just described, on the part of either principals or assistants, is unworthy of those who claim the honored name of educators, and failing to be corrected, the sooner directors fill their places with others, the better it will be for the schools.

I am inclined to believe that much of the difficulty that occurs between the parties from time to time, arises from the fact that the *true relations* cannot be understood. Further, I am inclined to the belief that in many of our schools, and probably the most of them, no difficulties like what I have described, exist. The sterling character and good sense of all concerned are sufficient to produce harmony, and prevent anything like ill-feeling.

There must, of course be a skeleton, or general plan for the management of the entire school. While these plans are to emanate from the principal, if wise, he will desire the counsel of his best teachers, and will receive kindly the suggestions of even the youngest. The rules once made should receive the support of the entire corps of teachers.

RELATION OF PRINCIPAL AND TEACHER.

In some cases, all the teachers in a school are required to import instruction in a particular way. This is, to a great extent impossible, and perhaps not desirable. One teacher differs from another in talents. Each has a her way of imparting instruction, and probably knows best how to use her own tools. Much, however, may be learned from the good methods of others. Every principal, I think, should be fully satisfied when a teacher's work is *well* done.

It it has been thought by some that a part of our principals spend too much time in their offices and too little time in the school rooms. It is doubtless the chief work of the principal to see that every department of the school is efficiently conducted, and thus make the entire school a success. His time, then, should be largely spent in the rooms of the younger teachers and those who, for any reason, require assistance. I believe the services of a cheerful, enthusiastic principal to be of immense value, in going from room to room, building up the weak places, encouraging teachers in their work and making study attractive to the pupils. It is well, I think, for the principal to have about two regular recitations each day. This will not only keep him in teaching tune but will connect him more fully with the highest department as a teacher.

What is the true course to be pursued when a conflict of authority arises between principals and teachers, or when ill-feeling is engendered in the daily discharge of duties? Certainly it is not the part of wisdom to nurse the trouble, refuse to speak, tell friends about it, in the school and out of it, and thus allow a trifling matter to become a serious trouble to the great injury of the school. A private interview, in a Christian spirit, should at once be sought, when explanations may, in all probability, remove the difficulty. If this fails to produce a reconciliation the matter should be referred to the board of directors for adjustment, with the understanding that their decision in the matter shall be final. I would recommend the same course for all disagreements among teachers in the same school.

Principal and teachers are so intimately related in their work, that the best understanding should always exist between them. As harmony in a family is all-important, so is it in a corps of teachers. Every principal would be anxious to sustain the good name and honor of every other teacher.

As our schools are now arranged, with all parties having a proper sphere of their work, and exercising forbearance, I see no cause for anything but the *most cordial good feeling*. Teachers of all grades occupy a position of usefulness and responsible honor. Those especially who are associated together in one of our ward schools, and, therefore responsible for its success, should be actuated by the highest ambition and the greatest enthusiasm. Each should rejoice at the other's success, and each be anxious to contribute to the common stock. Any excellence possessed by one teacher is impressed on the school, and in this way the entire work is aided. As good salaries are now paid and we have generally good teachers, I see no reason why our ward schools should not all be both successful and popular. Let all our teachers put forth constantly their best efforts, whether duties are fully appreciated or not, whether they are properly compensated or not, and amid many things to discourage, they will have the present consciousness of duty well performed and the confidence that the instruction imported to the children will develope into good fruit, in the future citizens of our Republic.

THE "TWIN RELIC."

A Slave Auction in Greene County.

A correspondent writing from Jacktown, Greene county, Pa., relates the following disgraceful incident which, he says, occurred at that place last week, at a gathering of drunken ruffians to witness a bull fight: An incident which points out clearly how brutal and inhuman wretches can violate the laws of the land and cause great suffering to their fellow being, through their victim's ignorance, just after the bull fight, and while the poor animals were in the agonies of death, one of the drunken wretches, by the name of Landers shouted to the crowd of ruffians that he would now offer a nigger for sale, in order to decide a bet on the spot. The crowd received his announcement with yells of satisfaction, and ordered him to bring the nigger on, assuring him that they would bid. On the arrival, Landers then drove his wagon among the crowd, and in the wagon was seated a colored girl of about fifteen years, which he offered to sell to the highest bidder. One dollar, a three sheep and a drink of whisky all around; another offered hogs; another an old mule. Finally the girl was sold for an old horse and whisky for the crowd, and was actually carried away by her purchaser amid the cheers of the drunken rabble! The authorities here are investigating the matter and hope to be able to punish the villains as they deserve.

It is stated that Landers got possession of this child about the commencement of the war and has held her in slavery ever since, compelling her to do menial services and abusing her most fearfully while in his drunken state. He never told her she was free, for he never led her to suppose that she was a born slave to serve him. The girl was never taught to read, and had she been able would probably never have known that she was free, as the people here are too poor to pay for a paper; many of them need all they can raise to bet on horses or pay an entrance fee to the bull fight, or get a gallon of whisky.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Does the Right of Appeal Exist?

Judge White, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, had before him yesterday, a somewhat knotty question. Mayor McCarthy had committed to the Workhouse, for disorderly conduct, a man named Haley. His counsel, Mr. Shannon, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked for his discharge, on the ground that he had been deprived of a fair hearing before the magistrate, and that the constitutional rights of appeal had been denied him. The new Constitution gives the right of appeal in cases of summary conviction, leaving the Legislature to name the Court and fix the details. The Wallace act provides for an appeal in these cases, in cities of the third class, but makes no provision for other cities. Under the old Constitution no appeal was allowed, the summary convictions being authorized by statute. Judge Collier, in the Paget *habeas corpus* case, a few weeks ago, stated that he did not think any court could be created which is constitutional right of appeal, from a summary judgment, simply because the Legislature had failed to prescribe the mode. Judge White seemed rather of the opinion that so long as the Legislature failed to prescribe a mode of appeal, a summary conviction would not be legal. Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the Mayor, conceded the right of appeal, but the difficulty was to determine to what court the appeal ought to be made. After hearing the counsel, the Court reserved its decision.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Gerst, bankrupt, Allegheny city: It appearing that the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required by the act, it is ordered that the same be recorded and the statement of assets and debts accompanying the same be filed, and that the said resolution be held and binding on all the parties therein named to the full extent and for all the purposes therein mentioned, and that all the proceedings heretofore had in this case be confirmed and ratified.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Jacob Douch vs. Joseph Douch. Rule to open judgment.

Joseph S. Finch & Co., vs. J. W. Driscoll. Rule on garnishee to answer.

Emma Bertha Weis, by her next friend, vs. Frederick Weis. John Shannon appointed Commissioner.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

John Neabel, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault and battery. Frank Campbell was the prosecutor.

James Readman was convicted of receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor was Wm. McCleary.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of John Upperman, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of John C. Hughes.

Andrew Lew, charged with larceny, by Robt. Young, was acquitted.

John Reilley and John Burke, indicted for larceny, were convicted. Samuel Mitchell was the prosecutor.

John Day, having pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse.

The Information against Harry H. Horbach, for selling liquor on Sunday, was quashed, for the reason that the indictable offense was not properly set forth.

George Trax pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of a watch, and was sent to the Workhouse for a period of six months.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Lester, indicted for assault and battery.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Street Improvements—The Official Newspapers—Ordinance—Reports of Committees &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last night.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order, with President Patterson in the chair.

The usual petitions and remonstrances were presented and appropriately referred under the call.

REPORTS.

Mr. Vogtly presented the reports of the Finance Committee and of the Controller, which have been published. The reports were received, as also the Controller's statement of the returns of the various city officers.

Mr. V. also presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanied by a number of ordinances and resolutions, which have also been published.

ORDINANCES, ETC.

Mr. V. called up the following: Resolution for the filing of a bond of the city conditioned for the payment of damages in the matter of opening English alley. Passed. Ordinance for the grading of Snyder street from present terminus to Short street. Laid over. The construction of sewer on Pine street from West Penn Railroad to the Allegheny river. Laid over to the next meeting. For the construction of a lateral sewer on Pasture alley from Grant to Allegheny avenue. Passed finally. For the construction of a lateral sewer on Virgin and Peach alleys, from German National Bank to Madison avenue sewer. Passed finally.

Mr. V. also presented the adverse report of the viewers on the opening of the head of Boyle street. Report received and committee discharged.

Viewers report on the opening of Beach street. Referred to the Engineer's office for examination. The Viewers report on the grading and paving of the Troy Hill road was also sent to the same place for a similar purpose.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Voegtly presented a resolution granting the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway Company the right to lay a temporary track from Lacock street to the Exposition buildings. Agreed to.

Mr. Callery presented a resolution for a stone crossing on Sandusky street. Referred.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the collectors of delinquent taxes, be required to pay into the city treasury the balance due on their duplicates on or before the first of November, under pain of legal proceedings being instituted against them, unless they show valid reasons for not doing so. Adopted.

Mr. Walton called up the ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Western avenue, from Fulton street to a point 350 east. The ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Slack offered a resolution providing for the payment of the viewers on the opening of Boyle street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Common Council business was concurred in so far as reached, viz: the proposition to meet but once a month until November.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order and proceeded to business about eight o'clock, President Price in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Upon the call of wards the following petitions, etc., were presented: Petition for a lateral sewer on Arch street, from Ohio to North Diamond street; resolution for four lamp posts on Perrysville avenue; petition from citizens on West Jefferson street, asking for a better supply of water; petition for a board sidewalk on Hazlet street, Troy Hill; petition for board sidewalk on Springhill street; petition from residents on Troy Hill road in reference to assessments for stone walls and other improvements, complaining that they were not benefitted by said improvements, and asking to be relieved from the same; petition for gas lamps on Clifton avenue; remonstrance against a sewer on East Jefferson street; an ordinance in reference to the City Engineer's office; resolution authorizing the lease to Joseph Shallenberger of certain property adjoining; resolution granting the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company the right to lay a temporary track to the Exposition buildings. Adopted. All other papers were referred to the proper committees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Markets reported the following statement of receipts of officers in August:

David Hastings, Clerk of Markets	$1,799 71
D. J. Boden, Second ward scales	327 74
Geo. R. Mellon, Diamond scales	1,502 00
V. Pauline, Fourth ward scales	20 80
Total	$3,378 69

Report received and filed.

The Ordinance Committee submitted the following report: As to the ordinance fixing the terms of the Controller, Treasurer, Solicitor, Engineer and Superintendent of the Water Works and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at three years, the Committee see no reason why this change should be made, and therefore report adversely. We have also considered an ordinance amending ordinance regulating the peddling of certain articles within the city limits, by reducing the license fee to $25 per annum, and recommend its adoption. The report was received.

The ordinance levying the peddlers' license fee was rejected.

Mr. Gschwind offered a resolution changing the place of holding elections in the first district of the Fifth ward from the Weighmaster's office to the house of Mr. Black. Referred.

Mr. Burton offered a resolution to prohibit the granting of stands in the market house for any purpose other than the sale of meat and vegetables. Referred.

OLD SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business from the Select Council, embracing a number of ordinances which were passed by that branch some time ago, was taken up, as follows: Ordinance appointing viewers to appraise and assess damages, etc., on the construction of Spring Garden avenue main sewer. Passed. Ordinance repealing portion of ordinance relative to making openings in street pavements, and providing that the paving repairs shall be done by the city upon receiving the permit. Lost. Ordinance changing the name of North Canal street to Church avenue. Passed. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Franklin street, from Freemont street to Marquis alley. Passed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on the alley east of Monterey street, from Jackson to Ledlie street. Passed. Ordinance for the construction of a lateral sewer on Fulton street. Passed. Ordinance for the construction of a main sewer on Federal street, from present terminus of sewer to Spruce street. Passed. Resolution authorizing the refunding of overpaid water taxes—$10—to Messrs. Hartje, Wyley & Co. Passed. The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of August 12, received, and C. C., same date, refuse to concur. S. C. adhere to former action. C. C., September 9, appoint on Committee of Conference Messrs. Golden, Johnson and Hughes. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Stockton avenue, from Sherman to Marion avenues. Lost.

MONTHLY MEETINGS TILL NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Golden offered a resolution that until November 1, 1875, Select Councils meet but once a month. Adopted.

NEW BUSINESS FROM SELECT COUNCIL.

An ordinance relative to the election of the city official newspapers, amended and passed in C. C. February 11, and in S. C. referred to the Committee on Printing, was taken up. C. C. non-concurred, and adhered to former action.

An ordinance for widening and opening a portion of River avenue, Eighth ward, in Select Council, May 13th, adopted. In Common Council, September 9, indefinitely postponed.

Resolution authorizing the Manchester Passenger Railway Company to change the location of its track on Rebecca street, passed in Select Council, was laid over.

Resolution relative to the investigation of the official character of the Health Officer. In Common Council passed. In Select Council laid over. Common Council receded and concur.

Resolution inquiring by what authority the frame coal office was maintained on the wharf at the foot of Sandusky street. In Common Council passed. Select Council non-concurred. Common Council adhere and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The dramatic season will open in good earnest Monday, when the Opera House opens with Edwin Adams in Tom Taylor's play of "Clancarty." Our readers will remember that the same play was given here last season for the first time and gave great satisfaction. The box office is open for the sale of reserved seats from 10 A. M., till 5 P. M. daily.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Marked for Life," with Mr. Sid. C. France as the hero, is having a good run. The very superior olio performance which precedes the drama gives a variety to the entertainment quite agreeable. The Arabian Brothers, Minnie Gray, Jennie Wade, Hayes and Edgil and Signor Frances will all appear this evening.

Academy of Music.

The first representation of "Enoch Arden" was witnessed by a tolerably well-filled house last evening. Mr. John A. Stevens as *Enoch* and Miss Carlotta as *Annie* gave a fair representation of that touching play, (apart from the hitches usually incident to a first performance) and the audience was apparently well-pleased. The play concluded with the comedy of "The Lion Tamer." The same bill will be repeated this evening, as a benefit to Mr. Stevens. To-morrow night "Daniel Boone" will be given, and for the matinee "Fanchon."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Full houses and everybody delighted with the performances at this excellent variety theater may be truthfully said of Trimble's every night of the week. A new bill to-night, and a grand matinee to-morrow evening.

AMANDA GROVE, aged about five years, daughter of Henry Grove, while playing in front of her father's residence, opposite the jail, yesterday, was run over by a wagon and her right arm fractured.

NINTH DIVISION N. G. P.

Encampment at Apollo—The Troops Reviewed by Governor Hartranft—Cordial Reception of His Excellency—Presentation of Colors, &c., &c.

The Ninth Division N. G. P., General Harry White commanding, went into camp near Apollo, Armstrong county, last Monday. The camp occupies a beautiful field on the outskirts of the town, large enough for any maneuver in division. At ten o'clock Tuesday morning a special train from this city arrived there, with Governor Hartranft, Adjutant General Latta and General Pearson on board.

The Governor met with a most cordial reception. He stopped at the James House, where he received visitors, introduced by General S. M. Jackson. At three o'clock in the afternoon he visited the camp. All along the route he was enthusiastically greeted. Soon after his arrival in camp Governor Hartranft reviewed the division, which he pronounced in excellent condition. After the review and inspection the Governor and his party took their departure.

Wednesday the State presented, through General White, a stand of Regimental colors to the Fifteenth Regiment. The usual ceremony was observed. The General made a very appropriate and eloquent address.

The encampment will continue until this evening. The boys have been improving their time very diligently, and are familiar with most of the ordinary movements both of the company and battalion. Good order is preserved, and a good feeling exists between the soldiers and citizens.

BASE BALL NOTES.

In the game at Union Park, yesterday, between the Doctors and the Lawyers, the latter were just nowhere—in fact, they were bounced out of court. Score, Doctors, 22; Lawyers, 5.

The nines of the east and west ends of the East Liberty stock yards will play this afternoon on the grounds of the East End club.

To-morrow a picked nine from Beaver county, captained by Palmer, will play the Neshannocks at New Castle.

The Sewickley, of Sewickley, plays the Union, of Mercer, in Union Park at 3 P. M. to-day. This will be the second game for the Sewickley boys since their organization.

A game of base ball will be played at Hazlewood this afternoon between a nine of Hilliard players and a nine of bartenders.

This afternoon the Braddocks club will play the Dan Downers, on the Braddocks' ground. The game will be called at 2:30 o'clock. On Saturday the Resolutes, of Renova, will visit Braddocks, and play them on their own grounds.

The Braddocks club will start on their tour next Tuesday, the 14th. On that day they will play the Neshannocks, of New Castle; on the 15th at New Brighton: Mercer, 16th; Erie, 17th; Meadville, 18th; Oil City 20th, and will return home on the 21st.

The Park being engaged, the game of the police for Thursday next will be played on Tuesday.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN SCHARF was committed to jail yesterday by Squire Beil, for trial on a charge of horse stealing. The information was made by Adam Seiber.

THE Point Preeze Hotel, in the East End, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who conveyed away a small quantity of tobacco and several boxes of cigars.

CAPTAIN C. W. BATCHELOR, of this city, received by mail yesterday a photograph of W. C. Hamm, the California banker. The picture was mailed at San Francisco the day before Ralston's death.

L. BECHTOLD, a clerk in the office of Alderman Chess, of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, was prosecuted before Alderman Edgar, yesterday, by Samuel Burns, for falsely representing that he was a constable, and receiving fees as such officer.

THE special train to the boat race to-morrow will leave the West Penn Depot, Federal street, Allegheny, at 2:30 P. M. The excursionists on this road will have an unobstructed view of the entire course. Tickets can be obtained of H. Vierheiler, Park Garden, 64 Diamond street.

THE groceries of Robert Jack and J. G. Krebs, near Shadyside, were burglarized some time Tuesday night. The safe of Jack's establishment about a hundred dollars' worth of goods. At Kreb's they were not so successful, as Mr. K. has not missed anything from his stock.

Two men named John Williams and J. Sweeney were arrested about two o'clock this morning, at a saloon on Sixth street. It appears the money accused Williams of stealing a five dollar bill, and drew a revolver on him. Both were locked up, and the case will be investigated to-day by the Mayor.

MR. SAMUEL BARCLAY, member of Select Council from the Eleventh ward, is lying seriously ill at his residence, Gum and Webster streets. While in the yard attached to his house, yesterday, he fell down under an attack of heart disease. He was insensible for a time, but recovered somewhat under the attention of physicians.

AN insane man named Shriver was confined in the Central Station House last night. About midnight he became violent and struck his head against the wall, with such force as to inflict severe injuries. He is a preacher, and his home is in some part of this county. He was taken to Dixmont Hospital, yesterday, by mistake, the papers not having been properly made out he was brought to the city.

A MAN named Shriver, while moving some barrels lying under the Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on the Pittsburgh side, yesterday morning, discovered a quantity of silverware secreted there. The silver consisted of two spoons, a holder, an extension caster and a basket which had been battered up. It had been secreted there undoubtedly by thieves until it could be disposed of. The silver has been placed in the possession of Constable S. F. O'Brien, of Alderman O'Donnel's office, where it can be procured by the owner. The articles are marked with the letters "J. C. W."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Copperon or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY, Postoffice address, Lock Box 592 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

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ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
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Losses adjusted and paid by
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FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
Real Estate.
No. 90 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, within half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 20x100, to 20 foot alley.
No. 225 PENN AVENUE, corner, with three-story Brick, ten rooms: lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.
No. 47 BECK STREET, ALLEGHENY, near the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, bath, mantels, bath room, closets, and everything complete; lot 20x100 to Butterfly alley.
NO. 8 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new